me to confirm my description of the metatarsal glands aud to substantiate the correctuess of my supposition as to the structure of the fore feet, published in 1910. The fore feet are exactly like the hind feet, except for the absence of the metacarpal glands. Pedal glands are absent. A piece of the skin of the inguinal region of the same specimenshowed two pairs of manmæ, but no trace of inguinal glands, thus agreeing with the dried skins in the British Museum. Hence it may be concluded that Owen's statement that inguinal glands are present in the genns is erroneous; and since he affirmed at the same time the existence of large preorbital glands, which, according to universal testimony, are absent, it seems obrious that the specimen he examined did not belong to the genus Epyceros at all, but was probably some large form of Gazella.
XXXIV.-Dingnoses of new Bats of the Families Rhinolophidæ and Megadermaridæ. By Knud Andersen.
[At the request of Dr. Kuud Audersen, who expects to be absent from his scientific work for some time, the following diagnoses are published, mostly in the form of extracts from the synopses of species prepared by him for the second volume of the 'Catalogue of Chiroptera.'

By this method the exact relationship of the species to their nearest allies is readily seen, together with the characters distiuguishing them.

The "groups" in which the species of Khinolophus are placed are those recognized (thongh mader different names) in Dr. Andersen': "List of the Sluccies and Subspecies of the Genus Rhinolophus" *, 1905.-U. 'T.]

## Gemis Rimnolophus.

Rh. megaphyllus group., (Called simplex group in the 'Amals' paper, 1905.)
$a^{\prime}$. Counecting process higher posteriorly than
anteriorly (at junction with sella).
$a^{2}$. Ears longer, $165-21 \mathrm{~mm}$. (inner margin).
General size larger; forearm $40-49 \mathrm{~mm}$.
$a^{3}$. Nose-leares larger: breadth of sella at
base $2.5-3 \mathrm{~mm}$., of horseshue $9 \quad 10 \%$.

[^0]Constriction at middle of sella always distinct.
$b^{3}$. Nose-leares smaller : breadth of sella at base $2-2 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~mm}$., of horseshoe $7 \cdot 7-9$. Constriction of sella often obsolescent.
$c^{1}$. Lancet cuneate or subcuneate.
$d^{4}$. Lancet hastate or subhastate (constriction of sella obsolescent or absent).
$e^{5}$. Nasal swellings $5 \cdot 2-5 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~mm} . ; c-m^{3}$ * 6.7-7•2
borneensis
$f^{5}$. Nasal swellings $4 \cdot 9-i \cdot 2 \mathrm{~mm} . ; c-m^{3}$ $6 \cdot 2-6 \%$. Lancet peculiarly shortened (prubably nearest hastate), looking as if broader at base than long. Forearm $40-40.5 \mathrm{~mm}$. (S. Jaга.)
jaranicus, sp.n.
$b^{2}$. Ears shorter, $15-16.5 \mathrm{~mm}$. on inner margin.
General size smaller ; forearm $37-39 \mathrm{~mm}$.
$c^{3}$. Connecting process as usual. Nasal swellings $4 \cdot 6-4 \cdot 8 \mathrm{mmı}$; $\quad c-m^{3} 6 \cdot 3-6 \cdot 5$. Forearm 38-39. (Madura.)
madurensis, sp. n.
$d^{3}$. Connecting process rather more pronounced than usual. Nasal swellings $4.3 \mathrm{~mm} . ; c-m^{3}$ 5.9-6.3. (Luzon.) ....
$b^{\prime}$. Connecting process broadly rounded off, as low posteriorly as anteriorly (at junction with sella). Sella distinctly expanded at middle, narrower at base than across expansions, constriction (at or above middle) very distinct.
$c^{2}$. Forearm 46 mm. ; tibia 20. Sella broader.
(Bandon, Lower Siam.) . ................. robinsoni, sp. n.
$d^{2}$. Forearm 40-44 mm. ; tibir 16-17. Sella narrower. (Pulo Tioman ; P. Pemangil.) klossi, sp. n.

## Types:-

javanicus. Female. B.M. no. 9. 1. 5. 174. Original number 1655. Collected 18th March, 1908, by G. C. Shortridge at Pangandaran, Dirk de Fries Bay, S. Java. Presented by W. E. Balston.
madurensis. Female. B.M. no. 10.4.7.9. Original number 2164. Collected th November, 1909, by (t. C. Shortridge at Socmenep, E. Madura. Presented by Oldfield Thomas.
robinsoni. Female. B.M. no. 18.8.2.1. Original number $527 / 13$. From Kao Nawng, Bandon, Lower Siam, 13th June, 1913. Presented by the Federated Malay States Museum.
klossi. Female. B.M.no.18.8.2.2. From Pulo Pemangil, June 1915. Presented by the Federated Malay States Museum.

[^1]Rh. pusillus group. (Called lepidus group in 1905.)

| a. Connecting process like an erect (uearly equilateral) triangle, its front margin practically strairht (non-concare). |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $a^{\prime}$. Smaller ; forearm $33 \cdot 5-43 \mathrm{~mm}$. | (pusillus subgroup.) |
| $a^{2}$. Skull and teeth larger; skull to front of canine $16 \cdot 5-18 \cdot 7 \mathrm{~mm} . ;$ cond.-can. $14 \cdot 4$. $16 \cdot 9 ;$ mandible $11-13 \cdot 2 ; c-m^{3} 6 \cdot 2-7 \cdot 5$. | (lepidus series.) |
| $a^{3}$. Base of fur of back paler, contrasting with the darker tips | lepidus. |
| $c^{4}$. Slinll and teeth areraging larger; total length to front of canine $16.8-$ 18.7 mm. ; cond.-can. $15-16.9$; c$m^{3} \quad 6 \cdot 5-7 \cdot 5$. Forearm 38-42.5. (Upper Burna.) | 1.shortridy |
| $b^{3}$. Fur of back uniform from base to tip $f^{4}$. Sella subacute, its tip forming an equilateral triangle in front view. (Sumatra.) | refulgens. r. cuncatus, subsp. n. |
| $6^{2}$. Skull and teeth smaller ; skull to front of cauine $15.3-16.7 \mathrm{~mm}$.; cond.-can. $13 \cdot 5-14 \cdot 8$; mandible $9 \cdot 8-11 ; c-m^{3} \cdot 5 \cdot 5-6 \cdot 4$. | (pusillus series.) |

(Fur of back pale at base. Sella conspicuously constricted at middle, markedly narrower at tip than at base.)
$a^{3}$. Smaller, with relatively shorter tibia and smaller foot. Skull $15 \cdot 3-16 \mathrm{~mm}$.; cond.-can. $13.5-14 \cdot 2$; forearm $35.5-$ 39.7 ; tibia 14-16; foot (c. u.) 7-8.
$a^{4}$. Canines, $p^{1}$ and $p_{3}$ unmodified; $p_{3}$ sometimes external, but generally half or wholly in row. Forearm $35.5-39 \cdot 7 \mathrm{~mm}$.
$u^{5}$. Fur conspicuously pale above and below. (Kumaon.)
blythi, sp. n.

## b. blythi. <br> [subsp. n. <br> b. szechucanus,

 and below. (Darjiling to Chiua.) $b^{4}$. Cauines much heavier than in $a^{4} ; p^{1}$ and $p_{3}$ conspicuously reduced in size; $p_{3}$. , enerally external. General size as in $a^{4}$.$c^{5}$. Teeth markedly larger; $c-m^{3} 6 \cdot 4$ $\mathrm{mm} . ; \quad c-m_{3} 6.7$. (S. Liu-Kiu; Ishigaki.)
perditus, sp . n.
$d^{5}$. Teeth not larger than usual ; $c-m^{3}$ 5.5-5.7 mm. ; $\quad c-m_{3} \quad 5.8-61$. (Middle Liu-Kiu; Okinawa.) .. $b^{3}$. Larger, with relatively longer tibia and larger foot. Tibia $16 \cdot \overline{0}-17 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~mm}$. (Japan.)
$b^{\prime}$, Larger; forearm $44^{\circ} 5-51.5 \mathrm{~mm} . . . . . .$. . (acuminatus subgroup.)
$b^{\prime}$ Larger; forearm $44 \cdot 5051 \%$ mm.............. (acuminatus subgroup.) cornutus.
b. Counecting process like an erect anterionly curved horn, its front margin conspicuously concave
(garoensis subgroup.)

[^2]

## Types:-

lepidus shortridyei. Male. B.M. no. 18.8.3.1. Original number 4015. Collected 12th October, 1913, at Pagan, R. Irrawaddy, Burma, by G. C. Shortridge. Presented by the Bombay Natural History Society. A large series examined. Also one from Kindat, Chindwin.
refulgens cuneatus. Male. B.M. no. 7. 1. 9.3. From Sukaranda, Deli, Sumatra. Collected by Dr. H. Dobro. Presented by the Musco Civico, Genoa. Paratype in Genoa Museum.
blythe. Female. B.M. no. 18. S. 3. 2. Original number 3879. Collected 23rd October, 1913, at Almora, Kumaon, $5500^{\prime}$, by (\%. M. (ramp. Presented by the Bombay Natural Ilistory Society.
blythe szechwanus. Female. B.M. no. 13. 1.26.2. Collected at Chung-King, Size-chwan, 27th Sept., 1912, and presented by Mr. W. R. Brown. Other specimens from Darjiling, 'I'ahò, Burma, Yunnan, other localities in Sze-chwan, and Foochow.
perditus. Female. 13.M. no. 5. 11. 3. 15. From Ishigaki, souther Liu-Kiu. Purchased of Alan Owston.
famulus. Female. B.M. no. 9.4.4.8. From North Centrial Island, Andamans. Presented by the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Rh. hipposideros group. (midas group, 1905.)
Rh. hipposideros-synopsis of subspecies:-
a. Infraorbital bridge linear (very rarely somewhat broadened)
minimus, hippos-
b. Infraorbital bridge broadened.
[deros, \& minutus.
$d^{\prime}$. Infraorbital bridge as a rule somewhat, though not often much broadened. Size about as in minimus. Forearm of type 37.5 mm . Skull, length to front of canine $15 \cdot 5$, condyle to canine $13 \cdot 8, c-m^{3} 5 \cdot 6$. (Corsica and Sardinia.)
major, subsp. n.
$e^{\prime}$. Infraorbital bridge nearly always much broadened.
$a^{2}$. $p_{\text {s }}$ nearly alwnys present. Size as hipposideros. (Gilgit to Cyprus.) ........... midus.
$b^{2}$. $p_{3}$ nearly always absent. Size as minimus. Forearm of type 37 mm . Skull, length to front of canine $15 \cdot 3$, condyle to canine $13 \cdot\left(t, c-m^{3} 5 \cdot 5\right.$. (Morocco.) . . escalerce, subsp. n .

Types:-
majori. Male. B.M. no. 6. 4. 14. 3. Patrimonio, N. Corsica. Collected and presented by Dr. C. I. Fursyth Major.
esculerce. Female. B.11. no.10.11.24.2. Ha-ha, Mogador, Morocco. Collected by M. de la Escalera. Presented by Oldfield Thomas.

Rh. luctus group. (philippinensis group, 1905.)
c. Smaller; skull to front of canine less than

25 mm . ; forearm 42.5-54.
$c^{\prime}$. Ears shorter; from base of inner margin $20-23 \mathrm{~mm}$. Nose-leaves smaller ; breadth of horseshoe $9 \cdot 5-10$. Fur dark. Skull smaller and narrower, to front of conine $20 \cdot 5-22$; mandible $13 \cdot 8-15$; across $\mathrm{m}^{3}$ 7-2-7.8. Forearm 42•5-50.
$a^{2}$. Considerably smaller. (Borneo.)
sedulus.
$b^{2}$. Considerably larger; canine to $m^{3} 8 \cdot 4$ 8.5 mm . ; forearm 48.5-50. Infraorbital canal longer. (Malay Peninsula.) ....
d'. Ears larger; \&c. ............................... 25 mm . ; forearm $57-75.5$.
e. Ear shorter, 28-30.5 mm. ; forearm 57-63. . $e^{2}$. A veraging smaller; $c-m{ }^{3} 9 \cdot 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. ; forearm 57. (Ceylon.) ...........................
$f^{2}$. Averaging larger ; $c-m^{3} 10 \cdot 2-10 \cdot 8 \mathrm{~mm}$.; forearm 59:5-63. (lndian l'ensinsula.)
$f^{\prime}$. Ear longer, $34-39 \mathrm{~mm}$. ; forearm $63 \cdot 5-75 \div$. .
$g^{2}$. Ear smaller ; \&c.
$c^{3}$. Ears averaging smaller. Colour generally darker. (Malay P'eninsula.) ..
$d^{3}$. Ears averaging larger. Colour generally lighter. (Borneo.)
edax, sp. n.
trifoliatus, niasensis, [solitarius.
beddomei.
b. sobrinus, subsp. n.
b. beddomei.
morio.
m. morio.
m. fotidus, subsp. n.

Types :-
edax. Female. B.M. no. 7. 4. 18. 1. Singripore. Collected and presented by H. N. Ridley.
beddomei sobriurs. Female. B.M. no. 18.8.3.3. Original number 1137. Collected at Kala Oya, N.C.P., Ceylon,
by Major E. W. Mayor. Presented by the Bombay Natural History Society.
morio fotidus. B.M. mo. 89. 1. 8. 4. Baram, E. Sarawak. Collected by Dr: Charles Hose.
euryotis group. (arcuatus group, 1905.)
a. No special moditication of hairing of posterior
leaf
b. Median (intercellular) portion of posterior leaf
clothed with long, semi-rigid, densely set
hairs
euryotis subgroup.
creaghi subgroup.
$a^{2}$. Posterior connecting process unmodified; hairs of posterior leaf bushy, not specially arranged
canuti.
$b^{2}$. Posterior counecting process practically absent; hair of posterior leaf arranged in a conical tuft pointing towards posterior face of sella.
$a^{3} . P_{3}$ and $p^{1}$ not smaller than usual; ears longer; forearm 48.5 mm . (Madura.). . pilosus, sp. 1 .
$b^{3} . P_{3}$ rudimentary or wanting, $p^{1}$ reduced;
ears smaller ............................ creaghi.
Type of Ri. pilosus:-Male. B.M. no. 10. 4. 7. 5. Original number 2162. Collected at Nlarengan, Soemenep, E. Madura, Java, 4 th November, 1909, by G. C. Shortridge. Presented by Oidfield Thomas.

Asellia tridens dilutu, subsp. n.
Like $A$. tridens tridens, but averaging larger, and colour of fur conspicuously paler.

Forearm $52 \cdot 2 \mathrm{~mm}$.
Skull: length to foot of canine 18.7 ; cond.-can. 16.6 ; $c-m^{3} 7 ; c-m_{3} 7 \cdot 7$.

Hab. (of type). El Golea, Algerian Sahara. Other specimens from Biskra.

Type. Female. B.M. no. 12. 11. 14. 2. Original number 42. Collected 16th May, 1912, by Dr. E. Hartert. Presented by Lord Rothschild.

## Genus Hipposideros.

## H. biculor group.

a. $P_{1}$ comparatively large, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to practically the full antero-posterior length of $p_{4}$, its cusp always reaching abore middle of cusp of $p_{4}$; internasal septum thick or even pear-shaped (thicker posteriorly).
$a^{\prime}$. Smaller forms, skull, cond.-can. 13-15.1 min., $c-m^{3}$ - -6 ; lorearm 34-42.5.
$a^{2}$. Smallest. Skull, c md-can. 13-1:3• mm., $c-m^{3} 5-5 \cdot \bar{c}$; forearm $3+40 \cdot 2$.
$a^{3}$. F'urearm $34-36 \cdot 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. (India, Bmrma, Brueo.)
$b^{3}$. F'orearm: $: 7-402$ mm. (I'hilippines.)
$b^{2}$. Iarger. Skull, cond.-can. $13 \cdot 8-1 \hat{n} \cdot 1 \mathrm{~mm}$., $c-m^{3} 5 \cdot j-(i ;$ forearm $37-42 \cdot \bar{j}$.
$c^{3}$. Sliull somewhat narrower in front; across canines $3 \cdot 5-3.7 \mathrm{~mm}$.
$a^{4}$. Decidedly paler. Forearm 37-42 mm. (Sumatra, Java.)
$b^{4}$. Decidedly darker.
$a^{3}$. Skull averaring smaller, cond.can. $18 \cdot 8-14 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. Forearm 38-418. (Ceram, New Guinea, Port Albany.) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
$b^{5}$. Skull averaging longer, cond.can. $15 \cdot 1 \mathrm{~mm}$. Forearm 40-4.2. (Key Is.)
$d^{3}$. Skull somewhat broader in front; across canines 4-4.1 mm. Forearm 38.8-42.5. (Nicobars.)

Skull, cond.-can. 15-16.7 mm., $c-m^{3}$ 6-6.8. Forearm $35 \cdot 5-46 \cdot 2$.
$c^{2}$. Nose-leaves broader than usual. Horseshne $5^{\circ} 8 \mathrm{~mm}$., sella $5^{\circ} 2$. Forearm $40^{\circ} 5$. (Coorg.)
$d^{2}$. Nose-leares not broader than isual. Horseshoe $4 \cdot 5-5.5 \mathrm{~mm}$., sella $3 \cdot 7-4 \cdot 8$.
$e^{3}$. Smaller. Skull, cond.-can. 15-15.5 mm ., $c-m^{3} 6-6 \cdot 2$; forearm $38 \cdot 5-41 \cdot 5$. (Masuri, Burma, Pegu.)
$f^{3}$. Medium. Cond.-can. $15 \cdot 7-16 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~mm}$,, $c-m^{3} 6 \cdot 2-6 \cdot 7$; forearm 40-46.2.
c. Smaller: forearm $40-43 \mathrm{~mm}$. (Siam, Fukien.)
$d^{4}$. Larger: forearm 42-46.2 mm. (Malay Peninsula.)
$y^{3}$. Largest. Cond. $\rightarrow$ can. $16-16 \cdot 7 \mathrm{~mm}$. , $c-m^{3} 6 \cdot 5-6 \cdot 8$; forearm $44 \cdot 8-46$. (Nias, Engano.)
b. $P_{1}$ small, from a little less than $\frac{1}{3}$ to about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length (ant. post.) of $p_{4}$, its cusp below, or at most at the middle of the cusp of $p_{4}$; internasal septum very thin, narrowing into a sharp edge posteriorly.
$c^{\prime}$. Forearm less than 44 mm. ; $c-m^{3}$ below 6. Nose-leaves smaller.
$c^{2}$. Smaller. Forearm 35-37.3 mm. Ears shorter. (Ceylon and S. India.) ...... $d^{2}$. Larger. Forearm 38:5-43 mm. Ears larger. (Indian l'eninsula.)............
$h^{3}$. Colour of fur arevaging darker. (Indian Peninsula as far north as Nasik.)
cinerucens.
inticula.
bicolor.

## albanensis.

albanensis seuvs,
nicobarula.
pomona, sp. n.
gentilis, sp. n.
g. gentilis.
g. sinensis, subsp. n.
g. atrox, subsp. n.
g. major, subsp. n.
atratus.
fulvus.
f. fulvus.
$i^{3}$. Colour of fur paler. (Kathiawar,
Cutch, Sind, Rajputana.) .......... f. pallidus, subsp. n.
$d^{\prime}$. Forearm 46 mm .; $c-m^{3} 6 \cdot 8$. Nose-leares
larger, $6 \times 8 \mathrm{~mm}$. (Selangor.) ........... nequam, sp. n.

## Types:-

alhanensis scerus. Female. B.M. no. 99. 12, 4. 12. From Key Is. Purchased of Rolle.
pomona. Male. B.M. no. 18. 8. 3. 4. Original number 2605. Collected by G. (. Shortridge at Haleri, N. Coorg, 15tli February, 1913. Presented by the Bombay Natural History Society.
gentitis. Male. B.M. no. 93.11.15.2. From Thayetmyo, Burma. Presented by Lieut. E. Y. Watson.
g. sinensis. B.M. no. 92. 2. 1: 3. From Foo-chow, Fo-kien. Presented by J. de La Tonche, Esqq.
g. atrox. Female. B.M. no. 1.3.9.4. From Semangko Gap, Selangor, 2800'. Presented by A. L. Butler, Esq. g. major. Male. B.J. no. 94. 1. 7. 6. From Buil-Bua, Engano Island. Collected by Dr. E. Morligliani. Presented by the Museo Civico, Genoa.
fulvus pallidus. Male. B.M. no. 18. 8. 3. 5. Original number 1636. Collected at Junagadh, Kathiawar, 21st Sept., 1912, by C. A. Crump. Presented hy the Bombay Natural History Society.
nequam. Male. B.M. no. 85. S. 1. 369. From Klang, Selangor. Collected by W. Davison. Presented by A. O. Hume.

## H. diadema group.

A. Skull in front of sagittal crest concave ; mesopterygoid space broader, palatine angle broadly rounded off ; lateral vertical ridges of posterior leaf obsolescent ................... diadema subsection.
a. Smaller demissus.
b. Larger diadema. $a^{2}$. Areraying smaller: $c-m^{3} 1 \mathrm{I} \cdot 3-13 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~mm}$.

Three supplementary leaves.
$a^{3}$. Forearm 73-825 mm. l. $\quad$ tus. $b^{3}$. Forearm 76-87.5 mm.
$c^{\prime}$. Ears not larger than nsual: length $27-28 \% \mathrm{~mm}$, breadth $25-26 \%$.
$a^{5}$. Colour more brownish above and beneath. (Ker Is.)
d. custos, sub.p. n.
$b^{j}$. Colour powdered with greyish above and still greyer below ... .
$d^{4}$. Ears larger : length about 30 mm ., breadth 28:5-29.8.
$e^{5}$. Skull and dentition weaker: $c-m^{3}$ about 12.3 mm . (Celebes.) .... d. speculutor, subsp.n.
$d^{s}$. Skull and deutition hearier : $c-m^{3}$
$13 \cdot 2-13 \cdot 6 \mathrm{~mm}$. ( (iilolo.) ...... d. euotis.
13. Skull in front of sarittal crest convex or flattened: mesoptersgoid space narrower ; palatine anglo achte or subacute; upper border of posteriur leaf trilobate; lateral vertical ridges strong $\qquad$

## lankadiva subsection.

c. Larger. (Ceylon.)
lankadiva.
d. Smaller. (Indian Peninsula.).
$c^{\prime}$. Skull larqex, lenertls to front of canine $29.832 \because 2 \mathrm{~mm}$; $c^{2}-m^{3} 12 \cdot \mathrm{j}-13 \%$. General colour dark brown or grey-brown.
$c^{2}$. External dimensions averaging smaller: forearm $77-8.4 .5 \mathrm{~mm}$.
$e^{3}$. General colom above dark brown, base of hairs not white: (Kanara.) $f^{3}$. General colour above crev-brown, base of hairs white. (E Mysore.)
indus indus.
$l^{2}$. Faterual dimensions laryer: forearm $80-85 \mathrm{~mm}$. Colour as $f^{3}$. (Iloshangabad, Saugor.)
i. mixtus, subsp. n.
i. unitus, subsp. n.
$f^{\prime}$. Skull smaller, to front of canine $28.5-$ 28.8 mm ; $c-m^{3} 11.5-11 \cdot 1$. General colour above slaty, with white bases to hairs. (Bellary.)
'The subspecies of speoris:-
a. Skull, length to foot of canines $19-20.3 \mathrm{~mm}$.
(average of 108 specimens $19 \% \mathrm{~mm}$.) ; forearm 49•8-54 (average 52). (Ceylou, Kanara, Bombay, Khandeish, Mysore.)
b. Skull, length $18-19.8 \mathrm{~mm}$. (average of 34 specimens 18.8 mm .) ; forearm $45.8-51.5$ (average 494 ). (Bellary.)
s. pulchellus, subsp.n.

Type of H. s. pulchellus:-Female. B.M. по. 13. 4. 10. 13. Original number 1473. Collected 27 th July, 1912, at Vijayanagar, Bellary, by G. C. Shortridge. Presented by the Bombay Natural History Society.

## II. calcaratus group.

## H. cupidus, sp. 11 .

Nearly allied to II. calcaratus, but with teeth considerably smaller, canine to $m^{3} 7 \cdot 3-7 \cdot 5$ mm. as compared with $8 \cdot 2-8 \cdot 3$ in calcaratus. Forearm in the immature type 46.2 ; in an adult from Jobi Island 49•2.

Type. Inmature mate. B.M. no. 97. 12.6.4. From Eaga, British New Guinea. Collected by A. S. Anthony. Presented by Lord Rothschild.

## Genus Megaderma.

Subspecies of M. spasmu:-
$a^{2}$. Tibia averaging shorter, $27-28 \mathrm{~mm}$. (Celebes,
Philippines.)

1. s. spusma.
$b^{2}$. Tibia averaging longer, $28.5-33.5 \mathrm{~mm}$.
$a^{3}$. Length of skull $24 \cdot 4-26 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~mm}$; lower jaw 16.9-18; c- $m^{3} 9.5-10$. Forearm $54-58 \%$. (Jara, Kangean, Sumatra, Borneo.)
b. As trifolium, but averaging perceptibly larger. Forearm $55-61^{\circ} 5 \mathrm{~mm}$. Nalay Peninsula, S. T'enasserim.)
s. trifolium.

Maximum of size in the species; lower jaw 17.8-19 mm.; $\quad c-m^{3} \quad 10-10 \cdot 8$. Forearm 62-63. (Lower Chindwin.)
s. medium, subsp. n.
s. majus, subsp. n.
d. As trifolium, but more delicately built; lower jaw $16 \cdot 6-17 \cdot 3 \mathrm{~mm}$; zygomatic breadth of skull $13 \cdot 7-14: 3 \mathrm{~mm}$. (against $14 \cdot 3-155$ ). Forearm $53 \cdot 5-56 \%$. (Siam, Camboja.).
s. mumus, subsp. n.
e. Much like trifolium, but with narrower skull ;
2ygomatic breadth $13.8-14.8 \mathrm{~mm}$. Fore-
ain it-5ij) (Indian Peminsula.) ...... s. horsfield.
f. As s. horsfiedd, but a veraring amaller exter-
nally. Furearm $5 \cdot-56 \div \mathrm{m}$ m. . . . . . . . . . s. ceylonense, subsp.n.

## Types :-

11. s. medium. Female. B.M. no. 96.4.15.1. From Singapore. Collected and presented by II. N. Ridley.
s. majus. Female. B.31. no. 18. 8. 3. 6. Original number 5354 . Collected at Kin, Lower Chimlwin, by G. C. Shortridge. Presented by the Bombay Natural History Society.
s. minus. B.M. no. 78.6.17.42. From Camboja. Presented by M. Pierre.
s. ceylonense. Male. D.M. no. 18. 8. 3. 7. Original mumber 1317. Collected at Trincomalce by Major F. W. Mayor. Presented by the Bombay Natural History Society.

## XXXV.-Descriptions and Records of Bees.-LXXX. By T. D. A. Cockerell, University of Colorado.

## Xylocopa collaris, Lepeletier.

${ }^{\top}$ : Sandakan, Borneo (Buker):
'Ihis is the form which Lepeletier described from Java as I. dejeanii. His collaris was hased on females, doubtless of more than one race, but it may be restrieted to the Malayan form, with Sumatra as the type locality.

Xylocopa collaris penangensis, subsp.n.
$\sigma^{\pi}$. (Type.)-Similar to the Philippine $X$. fuliginata, Pérez, in laving the light hair covering first and basal twofifths of second segments of the abdomen, the lower margin straight. Otherwise it is like S. collaris, with pale hair on thorax above, except a marrow band along anterior edge of scutellum. The metathorax has black hair. In the colour of the hair on legs and apex of abdomen it resembles X. collaris var. bryanti, Ckll., from Java, lut the wings are not darker than in typical collaris. The thorax dorsally is very faintly greenish. The plenra has pale hair on upper part and black on the lower. The insect is a little smaller than typical collaris.


[^0]:    - Ann. \& Mag. Nat. Hist. (7) xvi. p. 648 (1905).

[^1]:    * $c-m^{2}=$ front of canine to back of $m^{3}$.

[^2]:    * cond.-can. = length of skull from condyle to frout of canine.

